

פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

קיץ תשפ"ד, 2024, שאלון: 16582 גרסא א
מוגש ע"י צוות המורים של "יזאל גבע"

הערות:

1. התשובות המוצגות כאן הן בגדר הצעה לפתרון השאלון.
2. תיתכנה תשובות נוספות, שאינן מוזכרות כאן כעת, לחלק מהשאלות. (יועלו בהמשך לאחר בדיקות נוספות).

נמידע על פסיכומטרי
ביזאל גבע ←

הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים.
אל תתפשר עליה.



סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשפ"ד, 2024
מספר השאלון: 16582

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

אנגלית שאלון ז' (MODULE G)

גרסה א'

הוראות

א. משך הבחינה: שעתיים.

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון	-	הבנת הנקרא	-	60	נקודות
פרק שני	-	מטלת כתיבה	-	40	נקודות
סך הכול	-			100	נקודות

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אחד המילונים או אחת המילוניות מן הרשימה שבאתר הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית ובאתר של אגף הבחינות במשרד החינוך.

נבחנים "עולים חדשים" רשאים להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת אימם / שפת אימם-אנגלי. השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

- יש לכתוב את כל התשובות בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובעט בלבד.
 - יש לכתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 9. אם תצטרך, תוכלו להשתמש גם בעמוד 10.
 - בתום הבחינה יש להחזיר את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה.
- הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מן הציון.

שאלון: 016582



אנגלית

יש לכתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד. יש לרשום "טיוטה" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טיוטה. כתיבת טיוטה בדפים שאינם במחברת הבחינה עלולה לגרום לפסילת הבחינה.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון רבים, אף על פי כן על כל תלמידה וכל תלמיד להשיב על השאלות באופן אישי.

בהצלחה!



אנגלית, קיץ תשפ"ד, מס' 16582, גרסה א'

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (60 points)
(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1–8.

BETTER SOLAR PANELS FOR THE FUTURE?

I For the past ten years, governments around the world have been trying to reduce the use of coal, gas, and oil – the fuels that are responsible for climate change. These fuels are gradually being replaced with wind power and sunlight to produce so-called "clean" or "green" energy. The shift to clean energy depends mostly on the use of solar panels, which produce electricity from sunlight. Unfortunately, at present the panels are expensive to manufacture. Moreover, they are not efficient, so huge numbers are needed to generate large amounts of electricity. Consequently, they are not widely used.

II Manufacturers have long been looking for ways to improve solar panels. A few years ago, they made a breakthrough and developed a new type of solar panel. It is more efficient than existing panels and cheaper to manufacture. However, there is one major problem. These panels are made using tellurium – one of the rarest metals on Earth. Tellurium has been discovered in rocks in a few countries such as China, Sweden, and Canada, but only in tiny quantities. Much more is required to meet the global demand for solar panels.

III The search for tellurium was also carried out in the oceans – with promising results. In 2017, a group of British scientists discovered deep in the Atlantic Ocean rocks that contain enormous amounts of tellurium. But although this was exciting news, no mining has begun. "That's because anyone interested in deep-sea mining must first get permission from ISA – the International Seabed Authority," explains environmentalist Marina Beller. "So far, ISA hasn't given permission for mining any resource from deep in the ocean. In fact, it hasn't even begun preparing regulations to determine how such mining should be carried out."

IV According to Beller, one of the main concerns of ISA is protecting ocean ecosystems from the destruction that mining is likely to cause. "Animals might lose their habitats and food sources," she says. "They might also be harmed by the noise and vibrations produced by the heavy machines. Regulations are needed to minimize damage." However, she adds, preparing such regulations is extremely difficult. "To this day, around 90% of the oceans have never been explored. Until more research is done, scientists simply won't know enough to be able to advise ISA on the matter."

V Many governments share these concerns, and therefore want ISA to ban all deep-sea mining. However, some experts object to such a move, claiming that some mining should be permitted. "Each request should be considered separately," says Tom Hoffman, professor of environmental science. "In the case of tellurium, mining should be allowed because this resource can play a vital role in our efforts to stop global warming. So ISA should do whatever is necessary to enable us to mine it as soon as possible. If that happens, I believe the benefits will be far greater than the risks."



אנגלית, קיץ תשפ"ד, מס' 16582, גרסה א'

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1–8 in English according to the article. In questions 4 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn about clean energy from paragraph I?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) When it was first produced.
- ✓..... ii) Why it is needed.
- iii) Why it is so efficient.
- iv) Where it is used the most.
- ✓..... v) What its sources are.
- vi) How it has changed.

(2×6=12 points)

2. What advantage do solar panels made with tellurium have over existing panels? Give ONE answer. (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Panels made with tellurium are cheaper to manufacture. תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(7 points)

3. What are we told in lines 11–13 about the tellurium found in several countries? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

There is not enough to meet the global demand for solar panels.

(7 points)

4. The writer refers to "exciting news" (line 16) regarding the tellurium found in the ocean.

What was the news about? (paragraph III)

- i) The permission to mine the tellurium.
- ii) The quantity of the tellurium.
- iii) The interest in the tellurium.
- iv) The quality of the tellurium.

(6 points)

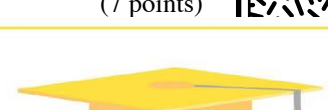
5. According to Beller, what must be done before deep-sea mining can begin? Give ONE answer.

(paragraph III)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

ISA must give premission for deep-sea mining/ permit deep-sea mining. תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(7 points)



אנגלית, קיץ תשפ"ד, מס' 16582, גרסה א'

6. What does Beller describe in lines 21–24?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Ways in which deep-sea mining **destory/ harm/ damage ocean ecosystems.**
(7 points)

7. According to Beller, why don't scientists have enough information about the oceans?

(paragraph IV)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because **90% of the oceans have never been explored.**
(7 points)

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

8. What does Hoffman explain in paragraph V?

i) Why ISA wants to ban all deep-sea mining.

ii) How ISA can make deep-sea mining safe.

iii) How tellurium helps stop global warming.

iv) Why tellurium should be mined.

(7 points)



נספח**שאלון 16582
(MODULE G)****תשובות אפשריות נוספות****שאלה 2:**

- are more efficient.

שאלה 5:

- prepare regulations to determine how such mining should be carried out.

- prepare regulation for deep sea mining.

שאלה 7:

- 90% of the oceans have not been explored yet.

